

EXCHANGE:  
Closing Quotations—  
T.T. London 2a. 17½d.  
On Demand 2a. 15-16d.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

Copyright 1916, by the Proprietor.

September 11, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 57  
Humidity 95 72

September 11, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 84  
Humidity 86 64

7454 日四十八

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1916.

一月九日英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$30 PER ANNUM

## TELEGRAMS.

### CONDENSED.

THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED 15 OFFICERS AND 1,889 MEN IN CARPATHIANS. 10,000 AFRICAN NATIVES ARE TO ENGAGE IN DOCK LABOUR IN FRANCE. BRITISH NAVAL AEROPLANES ATTACKED POINTS AT LICHTERVELDE. SIR DOUGLAS HAIG PAYS A TRIBUTE TO THE DASH OF OUR TROOPS. ALL THE GROUND GAINED BY THE BRITISH HAS BEEN MAINTAINED. BRITISH HAVE ADVANCED FROM 300 TO 3,000 YDS. ON A 6,000-YD. FRONT. MR. ASQUITH'S VISIT TO THE FRONT IS WITHOUT POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE. THE ENEMY IS BLOWING UP HALICZ FORTS PRIOR TO A RETIREMENT. RUSSIANS ARE CANNONIZING THE RETREATING ENEMY ON THE DNISTER. RUSSO-RUMANIAN FORCES REPULSED THE BULGARIANS AT BAZARJIK. NUMEROUS ENEMY ATTACKS ON THE FRENCH HAVE ENDED IN FAILURE. BULGARIANS OCCUPIED RUMANIAN TOWN OF SILISTRIA ON THE DANUBE. AN ENEMY AEROPLANE BOMBED BELFORT, DOING UNIMPORTANT DAMAGE. FRENCH AEROPLANE AGAIN BOMBED POWDER FACTORY AT ROTTEWEIL. GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK ORDERED BY KAISER COST TERRIBLE LOSSES.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest, having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

### THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

#### What Mr. Asquith Saw.

##### (Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

September 10, 3.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states that Mr. Asquith's visit to the front is, so far as is known, purely inspectional, without any political significance.

The Premier evinced much interest at the Headquarters of the Flying Corps, and made a regular tour of the ammunition dumps, examining our shells as well as specimens captured from the Germans. He had an excellent opportunity of witnessing the colossal expenditure now taking place, and he spent a good deal of time at the casualty clearing station, talking to wounded soldiers. He also visited Ericourt.

#### Terrible Cost of Kaiser's Plan.

September 10, 3.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the enemy counter-attack on the night of the 8th inst. is said to have been ordered by the Kaiser and to have been directed by General von Hindenburg personally.

At least three Divisions of Wurtzburgers, Mecklenburgers and Saxons delivered four most furious mass attacks in seven hours, but they were driven back by artillery and machine-gun fire with enormous losses, without gaining an inch of ground.

A combatant says the Germans fell like flies, and those in the ranks behind had to scramble over the bodies of their comrades before falling in their turn. Apparently, von Hindenburg took no account of the losses.

The 12th Saxon Division suffered most severely, one regiment thereof being wiped out. Four hundred corpses were counted on a length of two hundred yards.

#### Good Work by Naval Aeroplanes.

September 10, 4.00 p.m.

An official message says:—Naval aeroplanes attacked a railway siding and ammunition dumps at Lichtenfelde on September 9 and returned safely.

#### Strong Enemy Counter-Attacks.

September 10, 4.15 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—Strong enemy counter-attacks at different points between Belfort and Santerre and Barleux gained a footing in one of our trenches, but our vigorous counter-attack regained all the ground momentarily occupied by the enemy.

An enemy aeroplane bombed Belfort, but there were no fatalities, and the damage done was unimportant.

A French aeroplane again bombed the powder factory at Rotteweil on the night of the 8th inst., causing explosions and volumes of smoke.

#### French Capture More Prisoners.

September 10, 4.50 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—Enemy bomb attacks south-west of Belfort, east of Danicourt and south of Verman d'Orville were driven back everywhere with heavy losses.

We took a hundred prisoners as the result of a brilliant action to the east of Fleury, making three hundred here.

A German attack to the west of Vaux fort failed.

#### A Week's Progress on the British Front.

September 10, 6.10 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—All the ground gained has been maintained and our gains extended. Enemy counter-attacks north east of Pozières were beaten off.

Our line has advanced from 300 to 3,000 yards on a 6,000 yards front, as a result of a week's fighting.

The spirit and dash of the troops are magnificent. The Irish from the Connaught, Leinster and Munster regiments continued their fine work yesterday in an attack on Ginchy. Rifle regiments from Warwickshire, Kent, Devon, Gloucestershire, Surrey and Cornwall as well as Welsh and Scottish regiments, were also engaged in all the week's fighting and have done splendid work.

## TELEGRAMS.

### IN THE BALKANS.

#### Bulgarians Repulsed.

##### [Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."] September 10, 3.00 p.m.

An official announcement made at Bucharest states that on the 8th inst. Russo-Romanian forces repulsed the Bulgarians at Bazarjik.

#### Bulgarians Abandon Trenches.

September 10, 4.50 p.m.

A French communiqué issued at Salonica states that east of Vetenik the Bulgarians abandoned several trenches and a quantity of material.

#### Romanian Town Falls.

September 10, 6.55 p.m.

It is announced in Berlin that the Bulgarians have captured the Rumanian town of Silistria, on the south bank of the Danube.

#### British Activity.

September 10, 9.10 p.m.

A British official announcement issued at Salonica states:—On the Struma front we shelled Jemickov and Nevolj.

An enemy patrol and working parties were dispersed, and a successful raid carried out on the Djiran front.

## THE RUSSIAN DRIVE.

### Enemy Preparing to Retire.

September 10, 3.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says:—The enemy is blowing up the forts at Halicz, prior to a retirement.

The great bridge on the Danister has been blown up. The Russians hold the left bank and are cannonizing the retreating enemy. Two trains have been wrecked.

#### Captures in the Carpathians.

September 10, 4.40 p.m.

A Russian communiqué says:—In the wooded Carpathians, from August 31 to September 6 we captured 15 officers and 1,889 men, two guns and much war material.

## AFRICAN NATIVES FOR DOCK LABOUR IN FRANCE.

September 10, 4.20 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, General Botha has announced that, in view of the frequently expressed desire that natives be allowed to help overseas, the Government, at the request of the Imperial Government, has arranged that five battalions, each of two thousand men, shall proceed to France to engage in dock labour.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra].

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### CONFERENCE ON ALLIED RESOURCES.

September 9, 3.30 p.m.

It is officially stated that conferences have been held during the week in Paris between the French and British Ministers of Munitions and Ministers of War, at which views were exchanged on the recent operations. Measures were discussed for the most effective employment of the joint military resources and satisfactory conclusions were reached. The Hon. E. S. Montagu has returned to England.

## RUSSIANS' LATEST SUCCESSES.

September 9, 4.25 p.m.

It is officially reported from Petrograd that south of Barabov, in the Carpathians, the Russians carried a series of heights, taking 600 prisoners and five machine guns. The enemy threw a mountain battery and other guns down a ravine.

All the Turk-German counter-attacks on Halicz were repelled.

In the Bulgarian theatre, the Russians bombarded Batsjik, on the Bulgarian coast.

## FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

September 9, 4.50 p.m.

A British Salonica communiqué reports: The artillery duel on the Doiran front continues. We silenced an enemy battery on the Struma front.

## BRITISH AIR RAID IN EGYPT.

September 9, 4.50 p.m.

A communiqué reports that in Egypt our aeroplanes on September 8 raided El Mazar with good effect.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

#### Unprecedented Cannonade.

##### [Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."] September 9, 11.50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the cannonade on the Somme has reached a degree of unprecedented intensity, the Allied batteries showering thousands upon thousands of projectiles over a 30 miles line.

Military eye-witnesses graphically describe the tremendous effects of the artillery fire on the German positions.

#### French Capture Whole System of Trenches.

September 9, 12.10 a.m.

A Paris communiqué reports lively artillery activity on the Somme. An enemy counter-attack north-east of Berny was repulsed with very heavy losses. The French carried by assault a whole system of trenches beyond Douaumont.

The French made a further advance in the enemy's trenches east of Denicourt. The Germans again attacked the positions captured on 6th September at Vaux-Chapitre, but were scattered by the French curtain fire.

French aircraft dropped 24 bombs on Etain, Conflans station and the Bombach works.

French bombers rushed the trenches east of Belloy, capturing thirty prisoners. A counter-attack on Berny was preceded by a furious bombardment.

The French captured 200 prisoners and several machine guns at Douaumont.

#### Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

September 9, 2.05 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué states: A German trench was captured at Highwood, where there was sharp hand to hand fighting last night. We captured two Bavarian officers and 19 men, and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

There was considerable artillery activity north of Pozières, in the vicinity of Moquet farm, where a small enemy attack was easily repulsed.

We raided the enemy trenches in the neighbourhood of Arva, at Hohenzollern Redoubt, and north of Neuve Chapelle, taking prisoners and inflicting casualties.

#### The Terrible Bombardment at Guillemont.

September 9, 6.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states: The terrible character of our bombardment at Guillemont is shown by the fact that the ground east of the village is strewn with German corpses, naked and many unwounded, having been killed and stripped by the intense concussion, which also killed the occupants of some dugouts. The Germans were completely demoralized, and surrendered treacherously. It seems that the Germans withdrew their field artillery from Guillemont, either in order to prevent its capture or as a preliminary to general withdrawal.

#### The Whole of Ginchy Captured.

September 9, 7.10 a.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué states: The whole of Ginchy village, also the ground to Leuze wood are ours. East of Highwood we advanced 300 yards on a 600 yards front. North-east of Pozières we gained a further 600 yards.

We attacked this afternoon on a front of 6,000 yards between High wood and Leuze wood. This resulted in the capture of the whole of Ginchy, after severe fighting. Numbers of prisoners were captured. The enemy casualties were very heavy north-east of Pozières, where they were caught by our artillery while massing for a counter-attack.

There was artillery activity elsewhere on the front, and numerous air fights. Our aircraft bombed another enemy aerodrome, destroying two hangars.

#### German War Correspondents Surprised.

September 10, 6.40 a.m.

German war correspondents are frankly surprised at the violence of the Anglo-French attacks on the Somme. They are especially impressed by the Allies' aerial activity, and speak of great swarms of British aeroplanes hovering on the Franco-Belgian frontier, where ten squadrons bombarded the German communications.

#### KING OF BULGARIA VISITS KAISER.

September 9, 5.40 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that the King of Bulgaria has arrived on the eastern front to confer with the Kaiser.

#### BRITISH NAVAL AIR RAID.

September 9, 7.15 p.m.

The Admiralty reports that naval aeroplanes carried out an attack this morning on the enemy's aerodromes at Ghastilles and Handzake. A large number of bombs were dropped, with satisfactory results. All the machines returned safely.

#### MR. ASQUITH VISITS THE FRONT.

September 9, 10.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports on 9th inst. that Mr. Asquith has been spending a few days in the area of the British offensive. His visit concluded to-day. (Continued on page 8.)

## WEATHER FORECAST OVERCAST

Barometer 29.84

## TELEGRAMS.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### DUTCH EAST INDIES.

##### Latest News of the Rebellion.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

London, Received September 10.

According to Reuter's correspondent at The Hague, the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies telegraphs that five brigades of infantry left Jambi, Sumatra, on September 6 for Moers Tembesi, where the rebels lost fifty killed. Two Dutch soldiers were slightly wounded in the engagement on September 2. Further troops are being sent from Banko. Two more companies of infantry have gone to Moers Koepit from Palembang. The Dutch controller at Moers Tamboe, who was reported as having been murdered at Sau Langon, appears to be safe. Local skirmishes. Later. A message from The Hague states that the Governor of the Dutch East Indies reports local skirmishes favourable to the Dutch at Moers Atebo, and satisfactory news from other places.



## GENERAL NEWS.

**Small Submarines** Wanted.  
A writer in *Popular Mechanics* urges the building of small submarine boats for defensive purposes. These he would make of such a size that they could be transported by railway, on special tracks, to any part of the country that might need them for defence. Half a dozen such craft, he says, could be built for cost of one large boat, and could fire torpedoes with equal effect.

**Opium-Growing in China.**  
Chengtu, August 15.—There is much comment in the newspapers on the large increase in opium during the last few months. At numerous places, opium dens have been reopened. For instance, at Kwanhsien there are 200 licensed dens. The borderland is again growing wide stretches of poppy and it is reported that a large number of officials are themselves smoking.

**The Old Bowery.**  
The Old Bowery Theatre in New York is to give way to the march of trade. This was the first playhouse in the city to be lighted by gas; it saw the first appearance of Edwin Forrest as a tragedian, and Charlotte Cushman's debut as Lady Macbeth, while Melibron, the famous operatic singer, made her last American appearance here. Of late years it has been the home of Yiddish theatrical productions.

**For the Ministry of Communications.**  
The Chinese Ministry of Finance, says the *Peking Gazette*, has formally credited the Ministry of Communications with the sum of \$102,423 14 for money actually spent, and \$7,914.50 for train fare and freight on account of the funeral of the late President. Considering that the Yuan family pointedly declined the Government's offer to pay the funeral expenses in Honan, it would be interesting to know where these large sums went.

**The Salvarsan Boom.**  
Vigorous protest was made by Dr. H. Ship at a British Medical Association meeting recently against "the gratuitous advertisement given to Salvarsan." The drug was universally acclaimed on its introduction from Germany, he said, and it had proved a success in certain extreme cases, but not in all cases. So great, however, was the belief in it that a number of London doctors at the beginning of the war spent thousands of pounds in attempting to make a "corner" in the drug. A motion that Salvarsan should be supplied free to all doctors for the treatment of their patients was adopted.

"**Pack-Punk.**"  
Military rifles, says an expert, drive their bullets at speeds of 2,000 to 3,000 feet per second. Consequently they travel much faster than sound, which has a speed of only 1,100 feet a second. If a soldier is hit, he may not hear the report. But he will probably hear the "vicious and menacing crash" of the arriving bullet. Phonetically the two sounds are described as "pack-punk." The first is the bullet arriving with its regards to its victim; the second sound is the report of the rifle, which follows along some distance behind the bullet—arriving nearly a second later if the distance is 1,000 yards.

**U. S. Gold Output.**  
The gold production of the United States, including Alaska, in the past year amounted to \$101,035,703, which exceeds the best previous record—that of 1900—by about \$1,000,000. American bankers, who have had some part in international financing, and all the members of the Federal Board at Washington, are convinced that the United States should increase as rapidly as possible its supplies of gold, with a view to a great available reserve for employment abroad after the war. Already the supply of gold possessed by the United States, says the Financier, is in excess of that ever possessed by any other nation.

**If you have lost your appetite** one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the **ALEXANDRA CAFE** is sure to tempt you.

## NOTICES

## NEW SHIPMENT OF VICTOR-VICTROLAS AND VICTOR RECORDS, Received by the "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," AND "TACOMA MARU" INCLUDING THE LATEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SUCCESSES.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.  
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.



N. LAZARUS,  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY

EUROPEAN OPTICIAN  
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.  
N. LAZARUS,  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

### LABOUR AFTER THE WAR.

Workers' Demands From Mr. Asquith.

The Prime Minister recently consented to receive in his room at the House of Commons a deputation from the joint executives of the Triple Industrial Alliance, the Miners' Federation, the National Transport Workers' Federation—on questions connected with demobilisation after the war.

In the interests, first, of the 100,000 or more mine, railway, and transport workers who have enlisted, and secondly, of those who have temporarily filled their places, the three executives hold that it is the duty of the Government to see that the standard conditions of life secured and maintained by generations of trade union effort shall not be allowed to fall, or labour to be cheapened, by a flooding of the labour market with discharged soldiers and sailors. They therefore, put before the Prime Minister the following demands:

(1) That departures from trade union practices made to accelerate production and distribution shall cease when peace is resumed.

(2) That all men or women employed as substitutes shall, when unemployed, be given other work at standard living rates or full maintenance.

(3) That the demobilisation of those who have joined for the duration of the war shall be arranged in such a manner as will lead to their gradual absorption into civilian occupations.

(4) That all who so desire shall be granted extended furloughs at full Army pay and with full separation and billeting allowances in order to recuperate.

(5) That registration bureaux and an employment board (one half of the members to be appointed by trade unions) shall be set up to deal with the transition stage.

(6) That men who have severed their connexion with the Army shall, if unable to procure work, be assured maintenance allowances.

Mr. Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation, referring to Blyth to these demands, said that if an evasive answer was given by the Prime Minister,

### GERMANS IN JAVA.

Complaints of Ill-treatment.

A German merchant who has been living in Sourabaya, Java, writes to the *Hamburg-Fremdenblatt*:

"The anti-German propaganda organized by the British Government throughout the world has been even more successful in the Dutch East Indies than in the United States and other neutral countries. Our lot here in Java is terrible. Although many of us are naturalized Dutch citizens, a boycott has been started against us, under the leadership of British merchants and Consular officials."

The newspapers fill their columns with unspeakable slanders against us and our nation, and the Dutch officials, who are in mortal fear that England may decide to annex the Colonial possessions of Holland, do everything the British tell them. Java is to-day as completely under the rule of the English as any British colony in the East.

"We have been excluded from all clubs. The homes of the Dutch families, where formerly we always were welcome guests, are closed to us. No Germans are invited to public functions, and some of the tea-houses and restaurants have posted notices announcing that they do not desire the patronage of the 'Huns.' When I visited a certain hotel recently the proprietor, who has been one of my personal friends for years, begged me to leave as quickly as possible, because his place would surely be placed on the boycott list by the English if I should be seen under his roof."

"The newspapers fill their columns with unspeakable slanders against us and our nation, and the Dutch officials, who are in mortal fear that England may decide to annex the Colonial possessions of Holland, do everything the British tell them. Java is to-day as completely under the rule of the English as any British colony in the East.

"Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Two roomed-flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to:

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

### Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

### TO LET.

TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road next Moutrie's lane at rear. Apply—Clark & Co.

TO LET.—Offices in Princes Building. Apply to—SHEWAN TOMES & CO. Liquorators—Reuter Brockmann & Co.

TO LET.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board. Bath-room to each Room. Electricity throughout. Apply Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO LET.—MODREENAGH WEST, No. 43 the Peak, from 1st November, 1916. Apply to Linstead & Davies.

TO LET.—A Small Godown in Prince's Building For particulars etc., apply—The Hongkong Central Estate Ltd.

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road. Offices in King's Buildings, House in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Nos. 1 and 2, West End Terrace, Canton. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, First Floor. The commodious dwelling house with offices, servant's quarters, etc. No. 4, Shamian, Canton, from 1st June. At present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.

TO LET.—Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Two roomed-flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to:

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

### UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Lopinghum 35 Third Story Winglet Street, Shanghai.  
Leusouchou, 4298 Cane Rd., Peking.

Yuele, Kobe:  
Sinkungfong 160 Des Voeux Road, Shanghai.

Mr. Ruehing 71 Connaught Road, Yokohama.

Chinayawootong 65 Pottinger Street, Swatow.

Guhuri, Tokyo.

Osaka, c/o Matsubara Hotel, Shiomisaki.

Mr. Ruehing 71 Connaught Road, Yokohama.

Leezazing c/o Vawoocheong, Shanghai.

Danluphang 15 D'Aguilar Street, Swatow.

Chungking 121 Chuwantaimaro, Osaka.

A. E. BORNEKE, Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 24, 1916.

### TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2 Queen's Building. Apply—Thoresen & Co.

TO LET.—From 1st November, next, flats in "Two Mens," No. 8 the Peak. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—From 1st September, 1916, first floor, 38 Nathan Road, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s premises). Apply—The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

### LESSONS.

PRIVATE BOXING LESSONS given by Experienced Teachers. Terms Moderate. For full particulars apply by letter to Box 388, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

### LESSONS.

DANCING CLASS to be formed shortly for instruction of pupils of both sexes. Experienced Lady and Gentleman Teachers. Terms moderate. Apply Box 1263, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

### WANTED.

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER and typist requires Situation. Reply to "P.C." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Typewriting: Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen, a specialty. Write "Despatch," "Hongkong Telegraph."

### FOR SALE

THE HULL & MACHINERY of a steel twin screw River Steamer built in 1904, and recently damaged by fire.

Now lying in Shanghai Harbour and open for inspection.

Dimensions 310' x 46' x 14'. Tonnage; Gross 3,394, Net 2,511.

HULL. Collapsed above load line. In fair condition below load line.

Double bottom for end aft.

MACHINERY. Two sets triple expansion engines. Cylinders 14½" x 24" x 39½" 30'.

Two Boilers 15' 0" diameter 11' 6" long.

Engines and Boilers can be thoroughly repaired at moderate cost. Each set of engines is complete in itself and could be used separately.

Applications for inspection and tenders for the whole or part of the vessel should be sent to Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Shanghai.

Particulars believed to be correct but not guaranteed and subject to examination by tenderers.

### NOTICE.

### LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually).

Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London & its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailing;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants etc. in the principal provincial towns & industrial centres of the United Kingdom. A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 2s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade under 4s, or larger advertisements from 5s.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY 5s, LVS.

25, Alcester Lane, London E.C.

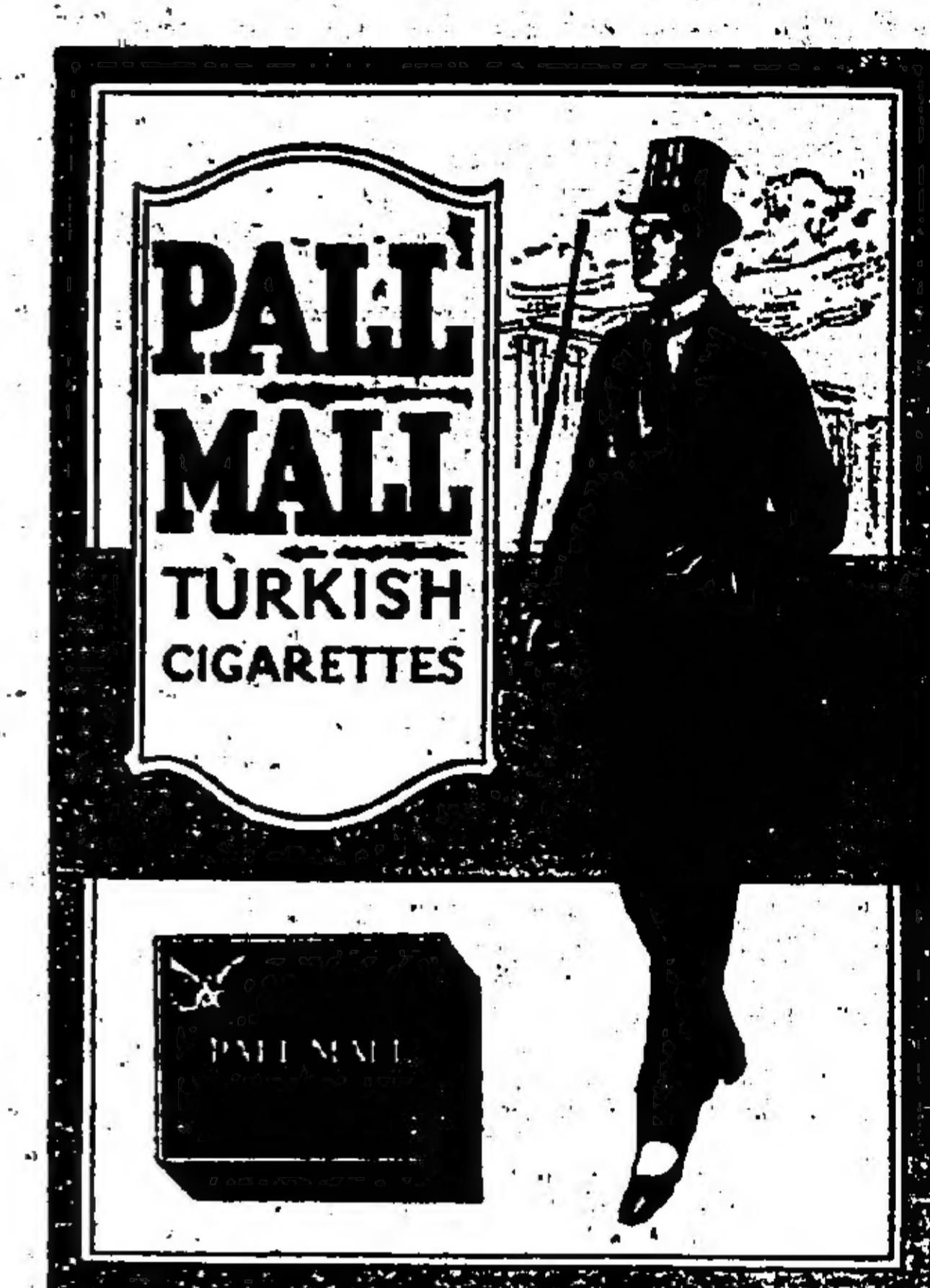
### NOTICES

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S

## BOOT & SHOE SALE

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,  
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 11th.



YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR ?

ALL RIGHT.

PHONE 1036

THE EXILE GARAGE.

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD,  
Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction.

## ARE YOU LOOKING

for a first Class

Brand of

Egyptian Cigarettes?

CALL AT

THE

HONGKONG CIGAR

STORE



**WATSON'S  
E,  
THE PREMIER  
SCOTCH.  
MILD, MELLOW, MATURED.**

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone No. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication. Such as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:

Daily issue—\$26 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum. The rates per quarter and per mensam, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies. Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by the Dairy-Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTHS.

MARLEY.—On September 9th, at the Government Civil Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Marley, a daughter.

NOLAN.—On the 11th inst., at "Rock View," No. 153, Wan Chai Road, to Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Nolan, a son.

**The Hongkong Telegraph.**

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1916.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The past week has been marked by much violent fighting in practically every theatre of the war. Despite the fact that the Allies' enemies are hopelessly beaten—or is it because of that fact?—they still continue to maintain the appearance of keeping up the offensive, though in reality they are fighting on essentially defensive lines, with the desperation of a caged rat. Looking at the events of the past seven days on broad and general lines, they provide every cause for satisfaction on the part of the Allies. There has been steady and systematic progress made—especially on the Western Front—and every day has brought its own testimony to the unavoidable conclusion that the Allies are now well on the high road to complete and final victory.

Without in any way wishing to minimize the importance or significance of the fighting elsewhere, we think that the operations in France are just now deservedly commanding most attention. The Western Front undoubtedly remains the main theatre of the war. It was just a week ago to-day that the news of the very considerable Anglo-French sweeping movement came through, and since then the war telegrams have constituted an unbroken record of successes for the British and French armies. It has not merely been a question of inflicting losses, capturing prisoners and snatching trenches here and there from the enemy; far bigger successes than that have been attained, including the seizure of a considerable portion of the railway on the Germans' main communication line on the Somme front. Great strategic issues are now being fought out in this particular region, and recent happenings seem to support the view that a dramatic stroke will soon be witnessed on this portion of the Western front. The Germans are uneasy about the situation as witness the report that large reinforcements are being concentrated, with instructions to resist the British to the last. Whence they have come, we are not told, but they may count on receiving a very warm welcome.

Germany apparently hopes to stave off the evil day by rushing troops from one frontier to another, thus patching up the weak spots. But that cannot go on indefinitely, as she knows full well. The Allied pressure is becoming far too general to warrant the risk of weakening any section in any theatre. Slowly and inexorably we are getting a grip on the enemy's main strongholds, and by co-operation and co-operation, we are bringing the day of victory nearer with every week's progress. The present month has completely altered the aspect of things for the Allies, who are now fighting with a spirit and vigour befitting absolute confidence in the final triumph of their arms. Whether they can beat Germany to her knees without going through another winter campaign remains to be seen, but, in any event, we may look to the early future for further good news and count it as a certainty that the final result will be an overwhelming defeat of our enemies, whether the struggle be long or short.

More About China's Army.

"The Chinese army is itself a constant danger to the peace of the country, while it constitutes no protection against external threat or internal disorder."

Thus the Peking correspondent of the N. C. Daily News, and we who live in touch with South China and the ever-present army difficulty in Kwaangtung and Kwangsi can very readily endorse the statement. China has a standing army of over a million men, probably not more than five per cent. of whom would pass the military test exacted in Western countries and in Japan." The Chinese soldier of to-day seems to have but two ideas in his head: that one man is as good as another if both carry firearms, and that soldiering was designed by Providence solely to afford its followers unlimited opportunity for theft. As long as the Chinese warrior cherishes the first delusion it will always be impossible to train him adequately, and until he loses the second, it would be better that he should be asked to adopt some more peaceful calling—in a garrison preference. If these million men can neither keep order within the country nor repel a foreign invasion, China would be better off with the whole lot disbanded. Nay, she had better engage foreign mercenaries for a time than be a prey to her own armed forces. So far her attempts at raising an army have been the ghastliest of failures, and only a remodelling of the whole system, under European supervision, can possibly benefit her.

The Kitchener Fund and Hongkong.

With reference to our remarks in this column on Saturday as to the possibilities of Hongkong's doing something towards raising money for the Kitchener Memorial, Inspector McEwen, H.K.P.R., writes us that he has received permission from the officials of the Police Reserve to arrange for a concert on behalf of the Fund. This will take place on October 4th at the Victoria Theatre, and full details concerning it will be published at an early date. We have again to congratulate the Police Reserves on their energetic readiness to undertake a good work. Yet, in a sense, we would rather have heard that the magnificent example which they have been busily setting had been copied by others. Hitherto the Reserves have accomplished a variety of things while other folk were languidly talking about doing them, and consequently the general public seems well content to leave it to them to take the initiative in every direction, from engineering a big rifle-shooting contest to running the most successful series of promenade concerts that the Colony has known, or from roping in and licking into excellent shape some three or four hundred young Portuguese and Chinamen, down to "keeping" the second anniversary of the outbreak of war. When are other Hongkong organisations going to get a good imitative move on them?

Rumania's Good Example.

It has to be acknowledged that the canny Romanians, within a week or two of their coming in on the side of the Allies, have tackled the air raid business in a manner very different from anything which we Britons seem able to accomplish. "In consequence of air-raids, the Government is arranging to intern well-known enemy subjects in hotels and private houses in the centre of Bucharest, where they will be exposed to danger from bombs." A practical course like this should be imitated wholeheartedly by our people at home—or, rather, the thing ought to have been done from the beginning. In Britain are many Germans and Austrians who formerly occupied high positions. If we place them in some spot where they may have to face the East Coast raids we may soon hear the last of Zeppelin visits. A similar plan might be followed with submarine. If it were known that twenty or thirty representative Germans were travelling for their health on a liner (under guard) there would be little likelihood of its being submarine.

DAY BY DAY.

IF THE WOLF BE AT THE DOOR  
OPEN IT AND EAT HIM.

The Weather.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75; clear. (1915, 75 sunshine.) Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 82; clear. (1915, 80 sunshine.)

The Mail.  
Australian Mail.—Arrived per a.s. Nikko Maru to-day.  
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Chenan at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 1/3d. (16d.)

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is Mr. Atquith's 64th birthday.

Chinese Passengers.  
The e.e. Glenloch brought up from the Straits 474 Chinese passengers.

Returned.  
Sir Charles Eliot and Sir Chen Tung Liang Chen arrived back by the s.s. Persia Maru.

Chinese Festival.  
According to the Chinese calendar, to-morrow is the Mid Autumn Festival. The Chinese Maritime Customs offices will be closed.

Typhoon Experience.  
The Indo-China e.e. Waishing, on arrival from Bangkok, reported that she passed through the typhoon in the Hainan Straits, receiving a good battering. Otherwise the voyage was uneventful.

"The Scamps."

"The Scamps," who are at present in Canton, intended giving performances at the Theatre Royal on Wednesday and Thursday next, but as the a.s. Sardinia leaves for the North a day earlier than was anticipated, they will only appear on Wednesday.

The Colony's Health.

During last week there were six cases of enteric fever reported in the Colony, three proving fatal; as well as two occurrences of puerperal fever (one fatal), and three of small-pox (two fatal). All the sufferers were Chinese, and one of the small-pox cases was imported.

Breach of Opium Ordinance.  
Inspector Wilden charged a coolie at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with being in possession of 14 tael of opium. Defendant admitted possession, but, owing to the absence of the Government certificate, the case was remanded until to-morrow.

A Grist.

Last evening Sergeant Tulloch, of Yau Ma Tei Police Station, saw a Chinaman carrying a large piece of wood, and, on asking the man where he got it from; the latter said the No. 1 at the wood yard had given it him. This was denied by the foreman, but another man employed at the yard was called and he admitted giving it to the man. Defendant was discharged.

Too Much Gin.

Charged with being drunk, an Indian was fined \$5, at the Police Court this morning, by Mr. J. R. Wood. P. C. Fallon said that he was on patrol duty when he saw the defendant lying asleep on the sea wall. Some of the man's friends, who were near, said he had been drinking too much gin and was drunk. When witness told them to take him away, they refused and said he had better be taken to the Police Station. Defendant said he was unemployed, so could not get any money to buy gin. His Worship convicted, however.

With His Wooden Leg.

In the case of a man charged with assault, at the Police Court this morning, it was stated by Inspector Sim that the complainant was going to church yesterday when he accidentally stepped on the defendant's foot with his wooden leg. This annoyed the defendant very much, but, after a few words, he passed on. When the complainant was coming out of church with others, he found that the defendant had congregated a crowd at the bottom of the street, and these men set upon him, those who were with him also coming in for rough treatment. A district watchman came along at the time and succeeded in arresting the defendant, but all the others got away. Mr. F. A. Hazeland sentenced the man to one month's hard labour and also bound him over to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

The ubiquitous and almighty pero.—"The casualties for the two years reach the enormous total in killed, wounded and missing of 15,355,000, and the number of killed, P. 805,000." (Manila Daily Bulletin.)

"His Worship thought it should be stated definitely, when a man was buying milk, what kind of milk it was that he wanted."—The discoverer of such a world-shaking truth is wasted in Hongkong and should undoubtedly be occupying the Woolsook. Meanwhile we can quite understand that all generations of shoppers astir for practical hints will henceforth rise up and call him blessed.

We seldom indulge in the vice of curiosity; yet we would forfeit a good deal to know what a contemporary understands by the "Code de Guerre." And speaking of crox, what does the said contemporary mean by cribbing our local news day after day without acknowledging it, and by persistently dishing up, in its hebdomadal reflections, remarks and ideas culled from Telegraph editorials? There are times when imitation is the sincerest form of flattery—and the frank admission of mental barrenness.

"When Mr. Wood entered the court he found the monkey seated beside him," says a Hongkong paper. One of the Police Reserve men is reported to be in the habit of going round his beat in a chair, but we can't believe that a magistrate would enter the court in the same passive manner.

Apropos the monkey, what was he looking for in the Police Court?

"Where are the dollars I had last year?"

Where is the tiger on the Peak?"

says a local poet. As to the first question, we don't mind giving him a hint, cumshaw, to the effect that "year" and "beer" would constitute a perfectly admissible rhyme under the circumstances. Regarding the second, we venture the suggestion that "limerick" form would have afforded our singer of sweet songs more opportunity for lucidity. He could then have wound up with "Whereabouts on the Peak is the Tiger?"

To-day's Riddle.—"The water return shows that just half the quantity of water per head is consumed by Kowloon residents as by those of Hongkong."—WHY?

An advertisement in the Advocate of India runs to fashion:—Marshall and Co. Monumental Sculptors, near Sewri Cemetery. Prompt executions and moderate charges."—Those "prompt executions" suggest that the advertisers mean to make sure of the goods.

The same issue of the same paper gives us: "To Let. Office rooms, with electric lights and fans in Hornby Road."—There's no accounting for tastes, but we should prefer having the lights and fans in the rooms, as they might conceivably be of more service there than in Hornby Road.

"Just Arrived. White striped muslin, coloured striped muslin, different coloured spot muslin, different coloured zephyr, different coloured figured satin, different coloured silk and satin ribbon, white mosquito net white bed sheeting, etc., etc." (Central China Post.)—We're hesitating at present between the white striped muslin and the coloured striped muslin, and haven't got as far as wondering what the white mosquito net white bedsheeting might be like, or how a few yards of it might suit our style of architecture.

Returned Badshah's Offence.  
For returning from banishment, and also for attempting to enter 12, Caroline Road for an unlawful purpose, a Chinaman was sentenced by Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy this morning to 12 months' hard labour and to 12 months' hard labour and four hours' stock.

A COMING MISSION.

Letter from the Bishop of Victoria.

His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander) has sent out the following letter:

My Dear Friends.—I beg to inform you that during the approaching autumn the Church of England is to make a special effort to touch the conscience of the British nation and bring it more into harmony with God's will.

In Hongkong we are required to take our part in this unique effort. The Right Rev. F. L. Norris, D. D., the Bishop of North China, has kindly promised to come and conduct a series of special services in St. John's Cathedral, commencing about November 30. Other clergy will preach at St. Andrew's and St. Peter's Churches. But the National Mission is not a mission of the clergy to the laity but of the whole Church to the nation.

There is no doubt our nation needs a message from God. The War with all its attendant suffering, sorrow, bereavement, and anxiety, is the natural outcome of Europe's exclusion of Christian principles from its international, social, and commercial relations.

The Church of Christ believes, in spite of its past neglect and failure, that it is entrusted with message to the nation. If this message is received in the right spirit it will lift our national character to greater spirituality of life and to a higher principle of conduct. And all this is essential if the nation, when peace is declared, is to be worthy of the heroic self-sacrifice on the part of many of our bravest and best, and if it is to fulfil its magnificent mission in the world. Nowhere is it more important that British people should rise to a high standard of moral character and godly living than in Hongkong. I therefore ask you to welcome and encourage this special effort.

You are asked to pray daily for the Mission and particularly for the appointed messengers. The enclosed collects may be useful in private, family, and public worship.

Active co-operation is also expected. In this vast enterprise no baptised member of the Anglican Church is an irresponsible spectator. Unfriendly criticism of workers must therefore turn into sympathetic counsel, and apathy into enthusiastic co-operation on the part of all Church people.

A conference of Church members will be held at the City Hall on Wednesday, September 13th, at 5.30 p.m., when the programme of the mission will be discussed. It is hoped there will be a large attendance and many suggestions.

My appeal is primarily to members of the Church of England, but we shall welcome the prayerful support of all Christian people.

I am your faithful friend and Bishop,  
G. H. VICTORIA.

Hongkong, August 25, 1916.

JAPANESE SCHOOLBOY ASSAULTED.

A Chinese shop assistant was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy this morning, with assaulting a Japanese schoolboy on Saturday, in Queen's Road East.

Complainant's story was that he was standing in the road when defendant came up and struck him on the head with a wooden club.

Defendant said the boy had for a long time been buying two packets of cigarettes for ten cents but after the Government tax was put on he could not sell them at the same price. Complainant wanted them at the same price and, because he could not get them, he threw packets of cigarettes all over the shop. That had happened more than once, but on Saturday he (defendant) ran after the boy, who fell down and cut his head.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$5, or seven days' imprisonment.

Yet another view, apparently, has been had of the Peak tiger, for an India Police Sergeant stationed at Mount Gough Police Station, says that he saw a very large animal whilst he was on the Aberdeen-Stanley Road, near Magazine Gap yesterday. It appeared to be like a tiger, but he did not have a very prolonged view of it.

THE TIGER.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

A Hongkong Policeman's Terrible Battering.

Further news has been received over the week-end of Hongkong policemen who left the Colony to serve at the front.

Riflemen K. Phillips has written to Lance Sergeant Spear, the letter being addressed from the Leicester War Hospital. The letter says:—"No doubt you will be surprised to hear from me after all this time, but there has been nothing exciting to write about, as I only went to the front in May and was wounded on June 30, the night before the big 'Push' commenced. I have 'copped' a pretty good bag, having seventeen small wounds in my legs, a severe one in my thumb, two in my forearm and three in my right shoulder.

—23 altogether. I must say I am going along well, being in Hospital at Leicester, which is very nice.

I was with Bookier, Bloor, Allchurch, Carpenter and Painting, but I cannot say if they are alive. I saw Carpenter when I was making my way to the dressing station, and then I saw him again in the clearing station. I don't know if anything has been seen of Bloor, Painting or Allchurch, and I cannot get any information about them, and I have had no reply to a letter I wrote to Carpenter. I can assure you the lads have done their best to uphold the H.K.P., and are always there if there is anything dangerous, such as repairing wire entanglements etc.

## LAWN BOWLS.

Civil Service v. Police.

This League match, played on the ground of the latter Club, was decided in favour of Civil Service by 12 points. Scores:—

Police.	Civil Service.
Blackman	Stanley
Tulloch	McLeod
Sim	Fincher
Gordon	Blake
(skip)	(skip)

Grant	Woolley
McDonald	Mace
Davitt	Hill
Gerrard	Dawson
(skip)	(skip)

S. Watt	Carr
Murphy	Lamble
Kent	Higby
Pitt	Duncan
(skip)	(skip)

Totals	55
	67

Kowloon "A" v. Civil Service

"A":

A most enjoyable game was played by the above teams on the Civil Service ground, resulting in a win for Kowloon by 19 points. Scores:—

Wood	Coleman
Bacon	Johnstone
Bullin	Mair
Bower	May
(skip)	(skip)

Sara	Oswald
Burnett	McIntosh
Cooke	Parke
Parkinson	Owen
(skip)	(skip)

Hamilton	Smyth
Hull	Falk
Smith	Forsyth
Orberry	Simpson
(skip)	(skip)

Totals	49
	68

## OBITUARY.

The Rev. Chau A Hok.

We regret to report the death of the Rev. Chau A Hok, which took place at his residence in Pottinger Street, Hongkong, on Friday last. Mr. Chau must have been one of the eldest men in the Colony, having been born in 1828. Living in Canton during his teens he came into touch with Dr. Hobson of the London Missionary Society, and in his nineteenth year he was baptised. About three years later he began to act as preacher and teacher in that Mission, but on the commencement of work in China by the Wesleyan Mission in 1852 his own mission generously approved his transfer to that society. In the Wesleyan Church he continued the rest of his days, being admitted to the ministry in 1877. Being a man of considerable Chinese culture and strong Christian character, he rendered valuable help for many years in the training of preachers at the Theological Institution at Teang Sha, Canton. From this work he retired in 1904, since which he has lived with his son in Hongkong.

The passing of Mr. Chau serves to recall some of the strange experiences of the earlier European settlers in China and the Chinese who helped them, despite the atmosphere, which varied from acute distrust to murderous hatred. Mr. Chau retained a very clear memory until near the end, and his fund of anecdotes of those days was very large. He was fond of observing the growing appreciation among the Chinese for Western knowledge and invention, the deepening sympathy between the races, and most of all the development of the Chinese Christian church. In the latter connection it is interesting to note that a return from all Protestant Missions in China two years before Mr. Chau's baptism shows the total number of communicant members as only six. Those were days of restricted missionary residence, experiments in methods, and hard foundation work, largely along the lines of translation. The corresponding figure in the present year is 208,552.—Contributed.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL  
OUR  
DAISY BRAND  
BUTTER.IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST  
NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NORTH BRITISH  
AND  
MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.,

in which are vested the shares of  
THE OCEAN MARINE  
INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
AND  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for  
the above Company are prepared  
to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
Agents.

Yorkshire  
Insurance Co., Ltd.  
ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for  
the above Company are prepared  
to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

SOLE AGENTS:  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
AGENTS.

## THE Y.M.C.A.

Unsuitable Premises to be  
Closed Down.

Following a private meeting of the members of the European Y.M.C.A., which was held on Friday, it has been decided to close the premises now used by the Association in Des Voeux Road Central, and to suspend all subscriptions for the time being. This news will doubtless come as a surprise to some, in view of the fact that a large new building has been subscribed for, but it is only because this erection has been postponed until after the war that the step has been made necessary. The present premises are exceedingly small and the lack of finances is attributable to this fact. I became obvious that the place could not be kept open unless the subscriptions were increased, and although quite fifty per cent. of the members were willing to pay this, the Committee have decided that it would be better to suspend operations for the time being.

The small building at present occupied has not been large enough to attract members and, in consequence, the income has suffered.

Although the building will be closed, the Y. M. C. A. as an organisation will continue to exist, though no subscriptions will be payable. The tennis section, which ran a team in the last League tournament, will go on, and it now only awaits the day when the new building will be completed to see the organisation come back into working order.

## PARSEE NEW YEAR.

To-day being the Parsee New Year, a special gathering was held this morning at the Parsee Club, when certain religious rites were performed and prayers offered for the success of the Allies in the war.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## CORSETS

W. B. Corsets ARE THE  
Acme of Value & Comfort.

## NET CORSETS

As Illustration.

An Ideal Corset for  
Present Wear.  
Made from a Strong,  
Porous Net, well cut  
and boned; fitted with  
Non-Rusting Steels.

## PRICE:—

\$3.75 PAIR.



## W. B.

## RIBBON

## CORSETS.

SIZES 20 TO 26  
ONLY.MADE FROM A  
NICE QUALITY  
FLORAL WEB.  
SPLENDID  
VALUE.

## PRICE \$2.00

PAIR.



W. B.  
CORSETS.  
A STRONG  
MODEL MADE  
FROM WHITE  
COUTIL;  
NON-RUSTING  
STEELS.  
TWO PAIRS  
OF HOSE  
SUSPENDERS.

## PRICE

\$3.75 PAIR.

HOSEZENE  
SANITARY  
SPECIALITIES  
JUST ARRIVED.WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.  
CASH DRAPERS, 20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

## TU-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE,

2 and 4, KENNEDY ROAD. Telephone 115.  
Private hotel, affording every comfort. Large and airy rooms.  
Splendid View of Harbour. Excellent Cuisine under Personal  
Supervision of the Proprietress.

For Terms apply:—MRS. LOSSIUS, Proprietress.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENT.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LTD.

## AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## Consignee per Co.'s Steamer

## "TEIRESIAS."

are hereby notified that the Cargo  
will be discharged into Holt's  
Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie  
at Consignee's risk. The Cargo  
will be ready for delivery from  
September 24, at 10 a.m.

No

Claims

will be recognised

if filed after the Oct 1, 1916.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, September 11, 1916.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENT.

## NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon  
and District will be CLOSED to public business on the 12th  
instant (15th day, 8th moon),  
being the date of the Autumn Holiday.

York Buildings,  
A. H. HARRIS,  
Commissioner of Chinese  
Customs,  
Hongkong, September 9, 1916.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "ANJO MARU"  
From SOUTH AMERICAN  
PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO via  
JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having  
arrived, Consignees of cargo  
are hereby notified to send in  
their Bills of Lading for counter-  
signature, and to take immediate  
delivery of cargo from alongside.

All broken, chafed, and damaged  
goods are to be left in the  
Godowns, where they will be  
examined on any Tuesdays and  
Fridays between the hours of 10.45  
a.m. and noon.

No claims will be admitted  
after the goods have left the  
steamer's Godown, and all Goods  
remaining undelivered after the  
September 14, will be subject to  
rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever  
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised  
after the Goods have left the  
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo  
will be landed into the Com-  
pany's Godown, where they will  
be examined on September 22,  
at 10 a.m.

No Claim will be recognised  
if filed after the October 1, 1916.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, September 11, 1916.

## FINE SILK

## SOCKS.

These Socks are made of a Fine Silk  
having a non-rip Lisle Thread top  
and feet reinforced with Lisle  
thread, adding to wearabilities.

In various colours with embroidered  
Clox of a contrast colour.

**MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.**  
Men's Wear Specialists,  
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

**WM. POWELL, LTD.**

Telephone 346.

## NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

SAXONE  
BOOTS & SHOESTHE SECRET OF  
SAXONE SUCCESS:—

"SAXONE'S" are made in  
Britain to fit the British foot,  
to please the British taste,  
to meet every requirement for  
good form and GOOD WEAR.

SOLE AGENTS:—

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NEW  
COLUMBIA RECORDS

BY

Y S A Y E



(The Famous Belgian Violinist)

36520 — CONCERTO IN E MINOR (MENDELSSOHN)  
36514 — SCHERZO VALSE ... (CHABRIER)  
7102 — HUMORESKE ... (DVORAK)  
7103 — AVE MARIA ... (SCHUBERT)  
7106 — HUNGARIAN DANCE NO. 5 ... (BRAHMS)

**THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.**  
6, DES VŒUX ROAD, TEL. 1322.

CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S  
TANSAN

## IN FULL SWING



## ONLY MEDICINAL

## WATER FOR ATHLETES

SOLE AGENTS:—

**CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,**  
Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

## SHIPPING

**P.&O.S.N. Co.**

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe	SARDINIA	about 15th Sept.	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe and Yoko-hama	NOVARA	about 23rd Sept.	Direct Service.
LONDON, via Spore, Penang, Cbo., Port Said and Marseilles	NAMUR	d'light 24th Sept.	Direct Service.
LONDON, via Singapore, P'ang, Cbo., Port Said & Marseilles	SARDINIA	noon 6th Oct.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to

E. V. D. Parr,  
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,  
Hongkong, 9th Sept., 1916.



## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver  
in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days.

Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22 days.

## EMPEROR OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,800 tons Gross Register, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most Luxurious ship on the Pacific.

## SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

Empress of Japan . . . 20 Sept. Empress of Japan . . . 15 Nov.  
Empress of Asia . . . 4 Oct. Empress of Asia . . . 29 Nov.  
Empress of Russia . . . 1 Nov. Empress of Russia . . . 27 Dec.  
Monteagle . . . . . 7 Nov.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. GUTHRIE,  
General Agent,  
Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE,  
General Agent,  
Hong Kong.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**

## APCAR LINE.

## Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

## WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASBON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, Aug. 28, 1916.  
Agents.

**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

## JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

## TO

## UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,  
or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 3rd Aug., 1916.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

14

## SHIPPING

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected SAILINGS from Hongkong—

Destination	Steamer	Subject to Alteration	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Panang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe	Miyazaki Maru	SUN., 24th	
Capt. Teranaka	T. 16,000	SAT., 25th	
Kifune Maru	T. 16,000	THURS., 5th	
Capt. Cope	T. 16,000	OCT. at noon	
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Sh'au, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shanghai, and Yokohama	Sado Maru	TUES., 19th	
Capt. Asakawa	T. 12,500	WED., 20th	
Shidzuoka Maru	T. 12,500	WED., 20th	
Capt. Noma	T. 12,500	WED., 20th	
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru	TUES., 19th	
Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,500	WED., 20th	
BOMBAY via Spore, Malacca & C'bo.	Nikko Maru	FRI., 13th	
Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600	FRI., 13th	
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Ceylon Maru	MONDAY,	
Capt. Tenda	T. 10,000	11th Sept.	
Yeloro Maru	T. 8,000	TUESDAY,	
Capt. Ozura	T. 8,000	SATURDAY,	
Bombay Maru	T. 8,000	SUNDAY,	
Capt. Shinobu	T. 8,000	MONDAY,	
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagasaki Maru	T. 8,000	
Capt. Nozawa	T. 8,000	20th Sept.	
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru	MON., 11th	
Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600	TUES., 19th	
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano Maru	T. 16,000	
Capt. Fraser	T. 16,000	Sept., 10 a.m.	

## EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Sea Francisco Panama and Colon . . . Tokuyama Maru Capt. Nakamura Tons 15,000 Beginning of October.

Wireless Telegraphy. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA B. MOJI, Manager.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU. Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer Displacement Leave Hongkong

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
*Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	21st Sept. at 10 30 a.m.
Tenyu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	4th Oct. at noon
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	17th Oct. at 10 30 a.m.

Siberia Maru 18,000 - 18 knots Leave Kobe, 5th October.

Via Manil. Omitting Shanghai. \*Cargo only. Proceeding to South America Ports.

For the voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS, SALINA, CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUITOS and VALPARAISO, THENCE BY TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Anjo Maru	18,300 - 15 knots	20th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

Monthly Service between NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Arakan 11th Sept. S.S. Karimoon 11th Nov.

Tilsondari 12th Oct.

## ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

Telephone No. 1574.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building.

16

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer Arrive Hongkong from Australia. Leave Hongkong for Australia.

Eastern 16th Sept. 4th Oct. at 11 a.m.

St. Albans 2nd Oct. 15th Nov. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 to 10



**SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.**

Up To the Minute.

Douglas.	b. \$ 136.00.
Iodos (Def.)	b. \$ 127.50.
Steamboats.	b. \$ 22.50.
China Sugar.	b. \$ 110.00.
H.K. Wharves.	a. \$ 85.50.
K'loon Docks.	a. \$ 130.00.
Cements.	a. \$ 9.75.
Watsons.	b. \$ 6.75.

**BEEF EXPORTS FROM BRAZIL.**

**Big Demand for Refrigerated Meat.**

An interesting report on the great demand for refrigerated meat from Brazil and the very sensible effect it has had on Brazilian finances is furnished by Mr. Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, the United States Consul General at Rio de Janeiro. He says that in consequence of the world's demand for meat the question of cattle raising has been the subject of a general agitation throughout the country. The decrease in the amount of available pasture for cattle in those countries where the influx of the homesteader has greatly limited the range, the large demand of the warring European nations for refrigerated meat and other causes have convinced the Brazilians of the fact that their country, whose extent is as great as that of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, possesses all the requisites for the establishment of a flourishing cattle industry.

There is a decided feeling in Brazil at present that its economic future would be brighter were its interests more diversified, if it did not depend so much upon rubber or coffee or yerba mate or some one popular product which may be a source of much income at present, but which is subject to economic disturbances with the fluctuations of the foreign markets, and which is always threatened with the danger at home of over-confidence on the part of the producer and of consequent over-production," says Mr. Gottschalk. "Vast tracts of land have for many years been devoted to cattle raising. There is a large number of cattle already in Brazil, but thus far no complete census has been made. However, the Brazilian cattle industry has a bright future, provided the proper attention is directed."

The actual exportation of refrigerated beef from Brazil began in November, 1914, with a shipment out of the port of Santos to Great Britain. It was but a small export of a little over 1,000 kilos, or 2,204 pounds, valued at something less than 300 dolars. The refrigerated meat exports during the first four months of 1916 amounted to 13,762,050 pounds, compared with 760,121 pounds for the corresponding period in 1915. The value of these shipments amounted to 1,210,605 and 54,025 dollars respectively.

"Already there are numerous meat packing establishments in the country. The Continental Products Company, a combination of the Sulzberger interests of Chicago and those of the Brazil Railway, is operating at Barretos, near the city of São Paulo. Other enterprises are operating successfully, and the opening for extensive concerns of this nature as well as the cattle raising will be an important issue in the future of Brazil."

The Federal Government of Brazil, while working against difficulties, has been able to establish a Federal service of cattle inspection, which although it is not yet perfect, is yielding results, and is daily strengthening its hold upon the country at large.

Mr. Gottschalk says:—"The native stock, commonly known as gado criollo, or creole cattle, is said to be excellent, in fact to be as good as if not better than the original native type of the Rio de la Plata, upon which the cattle industry of Argentina has been built. The Brazilian stock contains a considerable influx of East Indian zebu blood, notably heavy imports of the zebu having been made at various times in the effort to improve the quality of the Brazilian animal."

**TELEGRAMS.**

(Continued from page 1.)

**MORE V. C. HEROES.**

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 10, 5.00 a.m.

The "Gazette" notifies the following awards of the Victoria Cross.—Temporary Major Stewart Walter Loudon-shand, Captain Adrian Carton Dewar, Temporary Lieutenant Geoffrey St. George Carter, Temporary Second Lieutenant Simpson Bell, Sergeant-Major Nelson Carter (Suffolk), Corporal George Sanders (West Yorks.), Private James Hutchinson (Lancashire Fusiliers), William McFadden, Rumbert Quigg (Irish Rifles), James Miller (Royal Lancasters), William Short (Yorkshires), Thomas Turrall (Worcesters), Theodore Veale (Devons), Drummer Walmer Ritchie (Seaforths), Private William Frederick Faulls (South African Infantry), and the following Australian infantrymen: Second Lieutenant Arthur Seaforth Blackburn, Privates Thomas Cooke, William Jackson, John Leak and Martin O'Meara.

**KING DECORATES LIEUT. ROBINSON.**

September 9, 11.50 a.m.

H. M. the King at Windsor presented the Victoria Cross to the airmen, Lieut. Robinson, who destroyed the Zeppelin recently.

**PROTESTS AGAINST COMMANDERING CLUBS.**

September 9, 11.50 a.m.

The commandeering of the National Liberal and Constitutional Clubs by the Munitions Department has caused consternation in Clubland. Deputations have visited the War Office to protest.

**BRITISH PROPERTY IN ENEMY LANDS.**

September 9, 11.50 a.m.

A proclamation requires returns to be made of British property in enemy territory, and of claims by Britain against enemy persons and enemy governments.

**GENERAL VON HINDENBURG ON SOMME FRONT.**

September 9, 11.50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen reports that General von Hindenburg has arrived at the Somme, accompanied by the Crown Prince.

**A FRENCH WAR CREDIT.**

September 9, 11.50 a.m.

The French budget committee has adopted a bill providing for credits of £333,000,000 for the final quarter of 1916.

**INDIAN COTTON AND THE EMPIRE.**

Lancashire's Opportunity. Professor W. Roberts, writes in the *Journal of Commerce*.

Certain broad facts and tendencies in the cotton world have of late forced themselves on the attention of those interested in cotton in any form. America produces at present 15 million bales, or three-fifths of the world's supply, and is already using herself over seven million bales for the American mills. India comes next as to quantity, viz., a production of between five, and six million bales, of which, roughly, half is exported. Of late great changes have been taking place in India, the most significant of which is the standardisation of types that is taking place and the tendency to grow finer, or staple, cotton. The quantity of staple cotton, lin, or over, already grown is well over 200,000 bales, and will in a few years reach 500,000 bales. In the Panjab alone, where there was no American cotton 13 years ago, and only seven or eight thousand acres as late as 1911, the area this year is well over 120,000 acres.

and the manufactured goods will be sold there. In self interest alone Lancashire cannot afford to look on as a spectator. From the point of view of India the main question is securing a good price for the farmers, who form 85 per cent. of the population and are the first care of the Government of India. There is great hope at present of the British Cotton Growing Association coming into India in response to a generous offer by the Panjab Government, and if this comes to pass there is a fine prospect of mutual development which will benefit India and the Empire. India has been feeling the competition of Japan and Germany and other Continental countries in the short staple manufacture, and assistance might be worked out in this respect for India if the subject is considered on a broad enough basis. The writer had occasion recently to discuss these points with many of the leading men in Manchester and some in Liverpool, and was very much struck with the open mind with which the matter was looked upon. It is significant that a shipowner—Sir Alfred Jones—did the pioneer work for the B.O.G.A. The whole business, however, needs broadening, and should be an Imperial rather than a cotton concern, and have much larger capital and very strong Government support.

**A NASTY MISHAP.**

Accident to Mounted Police Reservist.

Sergeant Scull, of the Mounted Section of the Police Reserve, has reported to the Police that while with him on patrol duty in Wong Nai Chong Road on Saturday night, Trooper Ralph was thrown from his pony through the animal abiding at a tram-car. He received rather nasty wounds to his head and face, and his injuries were attended to at the Royal Naval Hospital. He was later able to proceed home.

The pony was killed in the accident and the carcass was removed by Sergeant Scull.

On this correspondence, the plaintiffs say that the defendant terminated his employment on March 10th, and the defendant says the plaintiff discharged him on March 16th. I find that neither statement is correct. The result of the three letters is that plaintiff and defendant terminated the employment by mutual agreement. There was no resignation on the part of the defendant, and no dismissal by the plaintiff.

Here the matter might have ended, but for the following facts. The plaintiffs had paid to the defendant two months' half pay for Feb. and March, and a further sum of £25, or £214.28, by way of loan, besides supplying to him a return first-class passage. On that the plaintiff's claim £282.84 for the return passage, £214.28 for the money lent, and £81.25 as half of the half pay already paid to the defendant for the month of March. For the purpose of this case, the defendant admits the claim for the return passage and the loan, viz.,

**THE LAW ABOUT LEAVE.**

Interesting Points in a Slap-up Action.

In the Supreme Court, at Singapore on September 1, Mr. Justice Earsleab delivered judgment in the action brought by Messrs. Boatman and Co. against Mr. Hermann Johnson, formerly in their service, and now in Singapore with Eastern Agencies, Ltd. The claim was for £573.37 for passage supplied and money lent and advanced to the defendant. There was a counter claim for £877.50, being ten months' half-pay in respect of leave (£1,700.) less admitted liability for return passage £282.84, and advance of £25, equivalent to £214.28, and two months' half-pay actually received £325. Alternatively, he claimed damages for wrongful dismissal. The hon'ble Mr. C. I. Carver appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. G. Everitt for the defendants.

His lordship said: The events which have led up to the trial of this case are as follow:—Under an agreement dated the 12th day of April, 1910, the defendant was employed by the plaintiffs as their servant for a period of three years at a salary which was raised from year to year, the plaintiffs providing a first-class passage outwards at the beginning, and a first-class passage Home on the termination of the agreement, or on the defendant being invalided during the currency thereof. This agreement expired by effluxion of time, and the defendant remained in the employment of the plaintiffs without any further written agreement, his salary having been raised from time to time.

Under those circumstances, the plaintiffs, at or about the beginning of Feb., 1915, gave to the defendant a return first class passage to England and back and ten months' leave on half pay. The defendant accepted the offer of leave and the return passage, and it may be inferred from that acceptance that there was then concluded an agreement between the parties that the defendant should spend his period of leave in recuperating in a temperate climate; another condition is that he enjoys a period of leisure and rest from toil. In this case, I am satisfied that the intention of both parties, when the leave and the return passage were granted and accepted, was that the defendant should use his leave for rest and recreation and return to the service of the plaintiffs at the end thereof. But they have mutually agreed that the employment should be terminated. It is therefore necessary to turn to other considerations, and on the evidence I am satisfied that (in the absence of express stipulation) the defendant was and is entitled to half pay during that part of the leave when he was not employed and not receiving full pay from another firm. In this case, the evidence shows that the defendant, instead of using his leave, and his pay therefore, for the purposes for which they were granted, entered into another service and began to receive full pay for that service, after a period of three months of leave only had elapsed. From the 1st of May, 1915, he was employed on full salary by another firm. He also received from this other firm a present of £100. But I cannot take that present into consideration. Moreover, he left England for Singapore and entirely ceased to use the leave either for rest or for restoration to vigour in a temperate climate.

I decide therefore that by so doing he forfeited all right to receive any half-pay from and including May 1, 1915. To decide otherwise in defendant's favour would be to decide that for a further period of seven months, which he was employed on full pay by another firm, the defendant was entitled also to half pay from the plaintiffs. I am satisfied that this never formed part of the contract made between plaintiff and defendant. On the contrary, as I said above, in the absence of express stipulation to the contrary I find that defendant was entitled to draw half pay only during the period of his stay in England before he was employed on full salary by the other firm. I find that this period is one of three months ending April 30, 1915.

The plaintiffs are therefore entitled to judgment on the claim for the amount of the return passage and the loan, viz.,

passage and for the money lent, but counter-claims for the ten months' half-pay which had been granted to him, less the two months' half pay already received.

The question of defendant's right to this half-pay was raised in the three letters already referred to, and it remained practically the only outstanding question when the employment was terminated. Plaintiffs say that the defendant was only entitled to half-pay up to the date of the termination of the agreement. I find that date to be March 17, 1915, not March 10. The defendant says that he is entitled to half-pay for the period of ten months. There was a counter claim for £877.50, being ten months' half-pay in respect of leave (£1,700.) less admitted liability for return passage £282.84, and advance of £25, equivalent to £214.28, and two months' half-pay actually received £325. Alternatively, he claimed damages for wrongful dismissal.

In the written contract, it would have been easy to provide that half-pay should cease on the termination of the employment, but this has not been done. The question of damages for wrongful dismissal does not arise in this case. It is only necessary to decide to what the defendant is entitled by way of half-pay under an un-written and a more or less implied contract.

Now what do the words "leave on half-pay" mean? I decide that their meaning is "leave to draw half salary or wages without performing any services therefor during the period of leave." When such leave is granted, the leave to draw becomes a right to draw. But such right is not absolute. It is conditional; and is limited by the object and the intention with which the leave is granted. The primary object of granting leave is that of the recuperation and the restoration of the physical and in many cases mental health of the recipient of leave. One condition, therefore, is that the recipient spends his period of leave in an invigorating climate; another condition is that he enjoys a period of leisure and rest from toil.

In this case, I am satisfied that the intention of both parties, when the leave and the return passage were granted and accepted, was that the defendant should spend his period of leave in recuperating in a temperate climate, and at the end of his leave return to the service of the plaintiffs at the end thereof.

But they have mutually agreed that the employment should be terminated. It is therefore necessary to turn to other considerations, and on the evidence

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

**"THE SCAMPS."**

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—May I be permitted to apply the sentiments expressed by "Nauticus" in your Saturday issue, and suggest that all Britshers should conduct their lives in accordance with the following lines:

In sackcloth and ashes,  
With tearful, sad faces,  
Our way through the world we  
should go;  
And we with each other,  
Our best to discover,  
How much we can make of our  
woe.

For the Allies are fighting,  
Great wrongs they are righting.  
Now isn't it good to be sad?  
How dare we to laugh  
Whilst the Germans we strafe,  
When, by crying, great strength  
we can add?

I would ask all to ponder,  
And seriously wonder  
How best to increase our great  
grief.  
So when out for pleasure  
You're invited—if ever,  
Say "Tears give me far more  
relief".

These times demand hard work,  
And no one should dare shirk.  
To make him as fit as he can;  
So let us keep steady,  
And prove ourselves ready  
By placing all jaws under ban.

There's only one true way  
To win through this dark day,  
And this secret to you I will tell:  
Be resolute and strong  
To go mopping along.  
And trust amidst your tears 'All is  
well!'

It's a sorry mistake  
Which most people make,  
To think that you want any joy,  
So if strength is your need,  
To them pay no heed,  
Just how like an over-spoilt boy.  
In conclusion—This news,  
Just cultivates "Blues",  
And be on your guard not to spend  
A single red cent.  
When on pleasure you're bent,  
Lest your country to — you would  
send.

Yours, etc.,  
OPTIMIST.

**LANGKAT OUTPUT.**

Messrs. Benjamin and Potis advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:

Sept. 1	... Tons 118
2	... 105
3	... 118
4	... 111
5	... 103
6	... 112
7	... 101
8	... 110
9	... 102
10	... 104
11	... 106

Total to 11th inst. 1,190

Daily average 108.18

No Import Permit.

An itinerant trader, named Kwa Sam, was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with importing a quantity of soap without a permit. The goods were landed at the Kin Shan Wharf. His Worship imposed a fine of \$10.

\$282.84 and £214.28, or a total of \$497.12; and on the counter-claim the defendant is entitled to half-pay for the month of April, i.e., \$162.50, half pay for Feb. and March having been paid in advance.

I therefore give judgment for plaintiffs on their claim for \$497.12, and judgment for the defendant on the counter-claim for \$162.50.

His lordship also allowed the plaintiff costs under the provisions of section 1,266 of the Civil Procedure Code, but Mr. Carver raised argument on the point, and at his request the master

## COMMERCIAL.

## Rubber Prices.

The F. M. S. Customs value placed on rubber of the highest grade, for the period Sept. 1-7, is 2s 4d, and the export duty assessed on a price of \$120 per pikul for all grades.

## Iron and Steel.

London, August 3.—Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. have issued their statement of the average net selling prices per ton of iron manufactured by those firms associated with the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Manufactured Iron and Steel Trade of the North of England for the two months ended June 30th last. The following is a statement of the different classes of iron sold, with the average net selling price of each, as compared with the quantities and prices for the previous two months:—Rails, 1 ton, 16 cwt., 2 qrs., at \$12.4s 11.17d per ton, as against 4 cwt., 14 lbs., at \$14 6s 10.42d per ton; plates, 1,023 ton, 1 cwt., 1 qr., 22 lbs., at \$10 1s 10.63d per ton, as against 1,130 tons, 12 cwt., at \$10 8.68d per ton; bars, 7,233 tons, 6 cwt., at \$12 2s 11.73d per ton, as against 6,635 tons, 6 cwt., 2 lbs., at \$11 14s 3.53d per ton; and angles, 215 tons, 18 lbs., at \$11 1s 1.40d per ton, as against 533 tons, 8 cwt., 3 qrs., 8 lbs., at \$10 1s 5. 10d per ton; a total of 8,473 tons, 4 cwt., 12 lbs., at \$11 17s 5.54d per ton, as against 8,299 tons, 10 cwt., 3 qrs., 24 lbs., at \$11 9s 5.57d per ton. It will be observed that rails are about £2 2s per ton cheaper, plates about 7s per ton lower, bars about 8s 8d per ton dearer, and angles about 7s 8d per ton more. The average price is advanced about 8s. In accordance with the sliding scale arrangement there will be an advance of 3d per ton on paddling and 2d per cent. on all other forge and mill wages to take effect from to-day. Since the war started wages have been advanced by 5s per ton on paddling and 50 per cent. on all other forge and mill wages, the average price of manufactured iron having risen from £6 13s 1.9d per ton to the present figure, an increase of about £5 4s 4d:

## Burma's Crops.

The summary of the first forecast of the cotton crop in Burma for the year 1916-17, states:—The area under cotton in the ten chief cotton-growing districts is estimated at 203,718 acres, an increase of 17,892 acres as compared with the area actually cultivated last year (1915-16), and a decrease of 24,359 acres on the area estimated in the corresponding forecast of 1916-17. All districts except Prome and Myingyan share in the decrease, Sagaiing accounting for 11,951 acres of the total reduction. The deficient early rains have caused a shrinkage of 6,805 acres in Thatayinyo and of 3,175 acres in the Lower Chindwin. Magwe attributes the smaller areas sown this year to the bad cotton market of last year. In districts for which a conventional forecast is prepared, it is estimated that the area under cotton is some 4,000 acres. In five districts sowing were begun at the normal time, and in three districts they were late. Standing crops on the whole are reported to be doing well. The summary of the first forecast of the groundnut in Burma for the year 1916-17 states:—The area under groundnut in the seven principal groundnut-producing districts is estimated at 237,610 acres, that is 29,368 acres below the area estimated at the corresponding date last year, and a decrease of 1,936 acres as compared with the area actually cultivated last year. Five of the seven districts report a shrinkage in area; one district attributes this to the bad prices obtained for the crop last year which discouraged extended sowings; while the unfavourable early rains retarded operations in the other districts. The Pakoku and Sagaiing districts, however, show increases of 5,991 and 1,194 acres respectively. In districts which do not furnish regular forecasts, the area is estimated to aggregate 5,500 acres. In three districts sowings were commenced at the normal time and in three districts sowings were late. The condition of standing crops on the whole promises well.

## CAPTURED COLONEL'S DIARY.

## Bavarian Losses.

Sir Douglas Haig, in his dispatch of July 17, gave extracts from a number of captured documents which showed that the 16th Bavarian Infantry Regiment had suffered severely in the first two weeks of the Somme offensive. The officer commanding this regiment, Colonel Bedell, was taken prisoner on July 13, and the following entries in his diary not only confirm the extracts quoted by Sir Douglas Haig, but provide a first-hand account of the enemy's experiences under our artillery fire:

The diary begins, so far as the Somme operations are concerned, on June 30. A few days later Colonel Bedell assembled the battalion commanders and explained the situation to them. His speech appears in full in the diary, and we quote the following from it:—

With an overwhelming superiority of artillery the English have maintained, for eight days, an infernally violent bombardment, and this in part with guns of the heaviest calibre (28cm.) and with naval guns. This was directed on our trenches, our second and third lines, our billets, and on the villages. It has set fire to and blasted into ruins almost all the hamlets behind our first line as far back as 15-20 km. [10 to 13 miles].

The troops who had so far held the lines south of Mametz and south of Montauban (Prussians, among them Regiment No.) had sustained severe losses from the intense enemy bombardment, which had been maintained for many days without a pause, and for the most part were already shot to pieces. While on the German side the first line on such part of the 2nd Army front as was subjected to the attack was held by only five divisions, with 2-3 divisions in reserve, according to accounts received, on the front Monchy-Roje 22-25 divisions had been concentrated for an attack on a narrow front, sheltered in considerable depth. The necessary artillery and infantry reinforcements were to some extent concentrated towards the end of June. Under these circumstances there was a very heavy task awaiting us.

The position became even more critical, because it afterwards came out that the 6th Bavarian Reserve Regiment, which on the morning of July 1 was thrown into Montauban, had been completely destroyed.

Of 3,500 men, only 500 survivors remained, and these are for the most part men who had not taken part in the battle, plus two regimental officers and a few stragglers who turned up on the following day. All the rest are dead, wounded, or missing; only a small fraction fell into the enemy's hands as prisoners. The Regimental Staff and the battalion staffs have all been captured in their dug-outs.

The 6th Bavarian Reserve Regiment is said to have surrendered owing to the complete shortage of ammunition, which had all been expended, but maintained an heroic resistance until the last moment. These dirty English are said to have slain these brave men without mercy, although the lack of ammunition rendered them all but defenceless, and although by signals they showed their readiness to surrender.

These days—July 1 and 2—were very hard for the 16th Bavarians and cost heavy losses. But the men carried out their duties bravely, not minding death or wounds, and maintained their reputation as 16th Bavarians and as heroes. I greatly rejoiced over the achievements of the regiment, which met with the unstinted praise of all our superiors and am proud to command such a fine regiment.

Colonel Bedell complains of the non-appearance of the 12th Reserve Division which was to have supported two of his battalions in an attack in the early morning of July 3, and that it was only when he declared that his entire regiment would be lost "if permission was going to be withheld from me to break off this costly

## FRANCE'S NEED OF COAL.

## An Official Statement.

M. Weiss, the French Director of Mines, says that in consequence of the invasion the consumption of coal in France has fallen from 60 million tons to 42 million tons per annum. For the same reason production has fallen from 40 million tons to about 19 million. There is therefore a deficit of about 23 million tons. German and Belgian sources of supply being now closed to France, she is obliged to come to Great Britain to ask her to make up the deficit. As the export from Great Britain to France before the war was about 10 million tons per annum an additional 13 million tons are now required.

France has made the maximum effort possible compatible with military needs for all men under 35 are at the front. The working day has been increased from eight to nine hours; in some collieries shifts have been doubled. The result has been that,

although the best miners are at the front, the production of the French mines in the uninvaded territory is being maintained at the pre-war standard. At the recent conference with British representatives he asked them to take every opportunity they had of impressing upon the miners of Great Britain the tremendous strain which has been put upon France by the shortage of coal, a material quite as essential as munitions for the winning of the war, and the hope of the French people that the British miners will not be behind their French confreres in maintaining the production at the maximum possible amount. The colliery-owners of France offered, as far back as July, 1915, to fix standard prices at limits satisfactory to the Government, which only meant a moderate advance on the prices ruling before the war.

battle" that he obtained the necessary consent, and retired his force to new positions.

July 7.—The English once again let off gas, Bazentin-le-Grand and the positions of the 16th Regiment were subjected to a lively bombardment on the evening of the 6th inst., which has completely wrecked them. The attack which started in the afternoon of July 6 near Contalmaison was continued without a pause and with varying success; on July 7 the line was pierced as far as Contalmaison; 14 companies of the 3rd Guard Division were ordered to counter-attack, coming from the direction of Martinpuich and Flers, and advancing southwest on Contalmaison.

At 10 p.m. Bazentin-le-Grand was subjected to half an hour's surprise fire by enemy's artillery. This was of unprecedented violence and destroyed the village to such an extent that there is nothing but a heap of bricks to be seen there now.

July 10.—There was very heavy fighting in the Mametz Wood in which No. 1 section of the machine-gun company of the 18th Regiment suffered the exceptionally great loss, by a direct hit, of 15 men and one platoon commander killed and 12 men wounded.

Towards evening a furious struggle began in Mametz Wood. This lasted the entire night until the morning. The 3rd Battalion of the 16th Regiment and the 2nd Battalion of the Lehr Regiment were heavily engaged.

Today a draft of 300 men arrived from the recruit battalions. Each battalion received 100 men to make up for losses.

Bazentin-le-Grand was repeatedly shelled to-day, but during the night less so than usual. July 11.—During the day very intense and methodical shelling of the regimental sector from 9 a.m. till late evening by guns of very heavy calibre, including 28cm. Bazentin-le-Grand suffered terribly, and is to-day a scene of war and devastation which cannot be improved upon.

The 3rd Battalion of the 16th Regiment found the situation inside Mametz Wood to be very unfavourable, and suffered severely in consequence.

## GERMANY AND THE "BARALONG."

## The Zeppelin Threat.

Berlin, August 14th.—The German Government has transmitted to the Reichstag a White Book about the Baralong case, containing official German and British documents. The final report says: "The German Government, in reply to the British declaration about the German memorandum of January 10th, 1916, on the Baralong case, has decided that, on account of the British Government's revolting attitude, it was impossible to continue the negotiations. At the same time, it was announced that reprisals will be taken, corresponding to the provocation."

It was further said that the German Government "of course declined to return the crimes committed by British seamen by similar reprisals, as, for instance, the shooting of British prisoners of war, but German airships will have convinced the British nation that Germany is able not to let go unavenged the outrages perpetrated by the officers of the Baralong. It, formerly, the unavoidable danger of civilians was particularly considered when using Zeppelins for military purposes, such regard will no longer hold good, in face of the Baralong murder."

"Since then, the arm of the airships has been used against Britain within the limits of the law of nations, without any other regard. In every airship which throws destructive bombs on London or other defended towns, of such contain establishments of military character Britain shall remember the Baralong case."—*Ostasiatischer Lloyd.*

## A SUBSIDY FOR COMMERCE.

## British-Italian Banking Company.

London, August 1. In the House of Commons, to-day.

Mr. McKenna, replying to a question by Mr. A. Williamson, said that a British company under the title of the British-Italian Corporation, Ltd., with a capital of £1,000,000, had been formed to promote the joint economic interests of this country and Italy. There was no public issue, the capital having been subscribed privately, chiefly amongst the banks. There would be six British directors. The British Government agreed to contribute to the company by way of subsidy during its first ten years a sum of £50,000 annually, or the equivalent of 5 per cent. upon its paid-up capital if less than £1,000,000. The company agreed to pay to the Government amounts equal to any dividend above a cumulative one of 5 per cent., the company also establishing a reserve fund to repay the subsidy. Parliament would be asked to give covering authority in the next Government War Obligations Bill. There would also be established a company under the style of the Compagnie Italica Britannica, under Italian law with a capital of £400,000, one-half of which is to be taken by the British-Italian Corporation, Ltd., and the other half by the Credito Italiano and their friends. Three of the nine directors would be British; the two companies would work in close collaboration, but the subsidy of the Government would remain for the benefit of the British company exclusively. The object of the two companies was the development of the economic relations between Britain and Italy, and the promotion of undertakings in the commercial and industrial field in Italy. They would carry out banking and financial operations, which did not necessarily fall within the strict definition of banking as understood in this country. (Cheers.)

Replies to a question, Mr. McKenna said he did not know whether there was a precedent for this step, but the Government thought it was desirable to promote such an arrangement, and that it might well constitute a precedent in itself. (Cheers.)

Replying to a question, Mr. McKenna said he did not know whether there was a precedent for this step, but the Government thought it was desirable to promote such an arrangement, and that it might well constitute a precedent in itself. (Cheers.)

The 3rd Battalion of the 16th Regiment found the situation inside Mametz Wood to be very unfavourable, and suffered severely in consequence.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

## S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;

## B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## BANKS.

Cantons	n.	\$400
North Chinas	n.	1,155
Unions	n.	\$920
Yangtze	n. ex 73	\$2,623

## MARINE INSURANCES.

China Fires	b.	\$154
H. K. Fires	b.	\$385

## FIRE INSURANCES.

Douglas	b.	\$136
Steamboats	b.	\$221
Indos (Def.)	b.	\$127
Indos (Pref.)	b.	\$46
Shells	b.	109/-
Ferries	b.	\$37

## SHIPPING.

Kailans	n.	30/-
Langkais	b.	1,261
Raubis	n.	\$2,500
Tronoks	n.	30/-
Urals	n.	34/-

## MINING.

H. K. Wharves	sa.	\$854
Kowloon Docks	b. & sa.	\$130
Shai Docks	n.	74
H'kew Wharves	n.	\$843

## LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals	b.	\$99
H. K. Hotels	n.	\$115
Land Invest.	s.	\$100
H'phreys Est.	b.	\$6,50
Kloon Lands	n.	\$38
Shai Lands	n.	t. 914
West Points	n.	\$8

## COTTON MILLS.

Ewos	n.	t. 150
Kung Yiks	b.	t. 14,38
Shai Cottons	n.	t. 100
Yangtszeapoos	b.	t. 51

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos	n.	\$8
China Light & P. B.	b.	\$4,75
Providents	b.	\$8,90
Dairy Farms	sa. \$11 & 40	\$9,70
Green Islands	b.	\$54
H. K. Electrics	s.	\$160
H. K. Ice Co.	n.	\$180
Ropes	n.	\$83
Trams, Low Level	n.	\$7,55
Trams, Peak, old b.	b.	\$9,60
Trams, P'k'c, new b.	cents	.80
Laundries	b.	\$81
U. Waterboats	n.	\$17,00
Watsons	b.	\$634
Wm. Powells	s.	\$9,60
Morning Posts	b.	\$19

## SELLING.

T/T	2/1 3/4
Demand	2/1 13/16
30 d/s	2/1 1/2
60 d/s	2/2
4 m/s	2/2 1/16
T/T Shanghai	70 1/4
T/T Singapore	91 1/4
T/T Japan	100 1/4
T/T India	159 1/4
T/T San Francis	51
T/T Java	123 1/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	3.00 1/4
Demand, Paris	3.01

## BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/2 9/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/2 11/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/2 13/16
30 d/s. Sydney &	2/2 13/16
Melbourne	
30 d/s. San Fran-	52 1/4
&c/o New York	
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.

## NOTICES.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices on TUESDAY the 26th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st June, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 26th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO. General Managers. Hongkong, 4th September, 1916.

## NOTICE.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MACAO.

THE ABOVE SCHOOL, situated in the healthiest part of Macao, will re-open on FRIDAY, Sept. 16.

A sound education in English, Portuguese and Commercial subjects is provided.

Apply to the Fr. Director.

## MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, SUGAR AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factory at Yamenai Office: No. 88, Des Voeux Road, W. Telephone: No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in the class of Goods. Our Fruits & Gingewares are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrups are prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. J. HOW FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in the Colony for ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to speak Chinese, especially the possessive form of Chinese names. He has also good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those interested learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o the Hongkong Telegraph Office or direct to Dr. H. Wellington Street, second floor.

## EUROPEAN QUALIFIED MIDWIFE.

MADAME ANTONESCU, Diploma, (Accoucheuse), will attend Ladies in their own homes. Take entire charge or visit daily. Terms moderate. For full particulars apply—5 PEDDER'S HILL TELEPHONE NO. 1177.

## HONGKONG MOTOR MECHANICAL WORKS.

No. 15, SHAWWAN ROAD, J. C. BARNARD, F. A. V. RIBEIRO. REPAIRERS OF Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Motor Boats, Stationary Engines, Typewriters, Sewing Machines, FIREARMS, AND ALL KINDS OF AUTOMATIC WEAPONS. All work done by expert European Mechanics. Tel. No. 8139.

## TSANG FOOK.

On Venetian Road, telephone 2127. PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRER, TURNED & REGULATED, CASES RE-POLISHED. WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED. LOWEST CHARGES. CONSISTENT WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

## G. S. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th July, 1916.

## LEE KEE

BUILDING CONTRACTOR. DEALER IN SANITARY GOODS. MANUFACTURER OF MOSAIC TILES, FIRE BRICKS AND SANITARY STONE-WARE DRAIN PIPES. IMPORTER AND EXPORTER OF BUILDING MATERIALS. Telephone No. 1463, Office & Showroom, Head Office—21, Wellington Street.

## HIMROD'S

Gives instant relief to those who suffer from your respitory organs may be suffering from—whether ARTHRA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.

Find in the famous remedy—“CURE FOR ASTHMA.”

60 YEARS  
Old & Established  
Chemical and  
Imitative.

“CURE FOR ASTHMA.”

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL  
Hongkong.

## COMING! COMING!

The  
HOWITT-PHILLIPS  
REPERTOIRE CO.

## Presenting

ALL THE VERY LATEST  
LONDON PLAYS.WATCH FOR THE  
OPENING DATE.

## NOTICES.

## BOXING.

## CITY HALL.

SATURDAY September 16th, 1916. Commencing at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

Doors open 8.30 p.m. For the Heavyweight Championship of the Colony.

15 Round Contest.

Corporal Scott R. E. v. Samm n Hicks (Champion).

10 Round Contest.

For the Lightweight Championship of the Colony.

Samp r Richard R. E. v. Seaman Isaac (Lightweight Champion).

10 Round contest.

Pt. Beatty v. Pie. Cotton (Bantam Champion of the Colony).

6 Round contest.

Pt. Thomas v. Pie. Plant (Light-Heavy Weight of the Colony).

Kelly Tong v. Young Alfredo (Macao).

Booking at Moutries.

PRICES \$5, \$3, \$2. Soldiers & Sailors in uniform \$1.

G. GOLDSBOROUGH, Promoter.

THE HONGKONG  
UNIVERSITY.

## ST. JOHN'S HALL.

ST. JOHN'S HALL, Bonham Road, re-opens for Graduate, Undergraduates and Extra-Students on September 11.

Special facilities for Graduates. Apply to The Acting Warden.

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL,  
KOWLOON.

School will re-open on Tuesday September 12, at 9.00 a.m.

Boarders return on September 11.

## SHORTHAND CLASSES.

EVENING Classes for young ladies in Pitman's Shorthand will be held at St. Mary's Convent, Kowloon, commencing TUESDAY next.—For further particulars apply to Mother Superior.

## CONSIGNEES.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## From CALCUTTA, PENANG &amp; SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

## "NAMSANG,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd. General Managers, Hongkong. September 8, 1916.

## POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to Russia in Europe and Russia in Asia via Vladivostock is temporarily suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and Portugal, East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station—

## MAILS DUE.

Shanghai—Per ANHUI, 14th Sept. Austral—Per EASTERN, 16th Sept.

## MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via—Mojii Per NAMSANG, 11th Sept. 5 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per WOSANG, 11th Sept. 5 p.m.

Straits—Per AGAMEMKON, 11th Sept. 5 p.m.

## TO-MORROW.

Bangkok—Per KOUN MARU, 12th Sept. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HALICHING, 12th Sept. 1.30 p.m.

Philipines Is.—Per TEAN, 11th Sept. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China, (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHENAN, 11th Sept. Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 16th Sept.] Japan via Moji—Per TERESIAS, 12th Sept. 5 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 13th September.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per OTOWA, M., 13th Sept. 5 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per HALIDI, 13th Sept. 9 a.m.

Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya & Port M. rely via Batavia—Per RIOJUN MARU, 13th Sept. 11 a.m.

Philippines I.—Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand & New Guinea, via Thursday Is.—Per TANGO M., 13th Sept. Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.

## THURSDAY, 14th September.

Hibon & H. Iphor—Per HONGKONG, 14th Sept. 11 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, N. China, Japan, via Nagasaki, United States, Canada, South America via Victoria, United Kingdom via Canada—Per MANILA M., 14th Sept. Registration 12.15 p.m. Letters 1 p.m.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin—Per KEICHO, 14th Sept. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China, (Europe via Siberia)—Per SUNKIAH, 14th Sept. 3 p.m.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

Surfing for Haikow via Hainan City of Nanchang for Lofotan via Singapore.

Haikow for Foochow via Swatow.

Macau for Vladivostok via Shanghai.

Ta-sang for Amy.

Portugal for Vina (G. of Tonkin) via Macao.

Choo-ja for Quinsay via Macao.

Chefuen for Canton.

Dagupan for Canton.

Manila for Canton.

Lagrasp for Peñao.

Tacloban for Dolo.

Surigao for La Union.

Laowan 29.74 27 91 sw 6 b.

RAIDO—TELEGRAM.

\*Nikk M. Tang M. 6 29.93 waw 1c

## AMERICAN &amp; U.K. MAIL.

Sept. 9.

Kenkon M. for Chingwan.

Wangkong for Shanghai.

American for K. C. Wan via Macao.

Hoisan for Swatow.

Tatoune for Bangkok.

Kao M. for Tamul.

Otowa M. for Capot.

Chingchow for Pt. Farneval.

## WEDNESDAY, 20th September.

For M. NIKKO MARU, sailed from Hongkong, for Swan, on Sept.

Asher Mr & Mrs R. B.

Asher Miss A. R.

Asher Mr & D. J.

Asher Mr & G. A.

Anderson A. E.

Anderson G. E.

Anderson J. F.

Anderson J. S.

Anderson J. T.

Anderson J. W.

Anderson J. Z.

Anderson K. H.

Anderson L. H.

Anderson L. W.

Anderson M. L. B.

Anderson McEwan G. W.

Anderson McEwan G. W.

Anderson McEwan G. W.

Anderson McEwan G. W.

Anderson McEwan G. W.